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Local News .- The City and Suburban News Bures of the United Pages and New York Associated Pages is at 21 to 20 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly dissemi-nated to the press of the whole country.

The Two Wars.

The CLEVELAND Administration is already exulting in the prospect of delaying action on the Cameron resolution until, to the relief of the country, it goes out of power on the 4th of March. It remains to be seen whether it has good ground for its elation, or whether its hostility to the struggling young republic of Cuba will be as futile as was its hostility to the republic of Hawaii.

The former war in Cuba began in 1868. As Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPOS said, in one of his official despatches, " the 10th of October, 1868, came to open men's eyes. The eruption of the volcano in which so many passions, so many hatreds, just and unjust, had been heaped up, was terrible, and almost at the outset the independence of Cuba was proclaimed." During the following year Gen. SICKLES was appointed by President GRANT our Minister to Madrid, and was directed to urge there the advancing growth of that sentiment which claims for every part of the American hemisphere the right of self-government and freedom from transatlantic de pendence.

Specifically he was to offer the good offices of the United States for the purpose of ending the war in the island on these terms: (1) The acknowledgment of Cuba's independence by Spain; (2) the payment of an indemnity by Cuba for Spain's relinquishment of all rights in the island; (8) the abolition of slavery: (4) an armistice pending negotiations. Gen. SICKLES was to say that, if Spain insisted, perhaps our Government might guarantee the indemnity.

Our Minister opened negotiations on these terms. Gen. PRIM, then President of the Council of State, asked how much Cuba would give, and a preliminary suggestion of \$125,000,000 was made. PRIM, however, urged that the islanders ought first to lay down their arms, and also desired a vote in Cuba on certain questions; and the negotiations were broken off by Spain when the news of their existence leaked out and caused popular excitement against the Government.

The point is, that at this comparatively early period in the former war, when the patriots had but a fraction of the military strength and resources they show to-day, our Government, without any urging from Congress, of its own motion opened negotiations with Spain on the basis of Cuba's independence. The fact that the negotiations failed does not take away the merit of trying them; and although our failure to recognize the belligerency of the patriots at that time has been criticised, it is fair to say that the enormous interests then at stake in the Alabama claims, involving the question of England's premature recognition of Confederate belligerency, greatly handicapped us.

To-day, with a far greater war maintained for nearly two years by Cuba, against far greater Spanish armies, the CLEVELAND Administration refuses to urge upon Spain the of non-combatants in Cuba, but apparently acknowledgment of Cuba's independence, not to the real detriment of the patriot although Congress many months ago, by extraordinary majorities in both houses, declared that it was the duty of the the island, but, on the other hand, he might Administration to do so. Instead, it prosed to Spain to maintain her sovereignty in the island, and to concede home rule; and it has since defiantly declared that it would not be bound by any resolution of Congress acknowledging Cuba's independence, and has denounced even the proposal of such a resolution. This is one striking contrast in Cuba's experience between 1878 and 1897.

Some Reasons for the Annexation of Cuba.

From a lecture recently delivered at the Madrid Athenaum by Col. GENERO ALAS of the Engineer Corps, it is evident that some well-informed and intelligent Spaniards be-Heve that the true solution of the Cuban problem is to be found in the sale of the island to the United States. Some of the motives which might impel us to such a transaction are set forth by Mr. FERNANDO A. YZNAGA in the current number of the Forum, while the objection that the dignity and honor of Spain would not permit her to consider such a proposal was disposed of nearly forty years ago in the United States Senate by the Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN in a speech appended to the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations approving the Cameron resolution.

Mr. FERNANDO YZNAGA, who speaks as an expert in the sense that he is thoroughly acquainted with the economical and social conditions of the island, is convinced that a return of order and prosperity to Cuba can se secured only by annexation to the United States. He points out, on the other hand, that could Cuba be purchased, the advantages to this country would be enormous. A vast field for American enterprise and capital would be opened; the island would produce not only all the sugar we consume, but in a few years all the coffee. The cession of Cuba, in a word, would remove the balance of trade against us incurred by the purchase of the two staples named, because it would open a market for at least one hundred million dollars' worth of our products. In opposition to the project it has been said that to promote the increase of an undesirable foreign element of our population is inexpedient, and, secondly, that the government of a territory, accessible only by sen, would be difficult. Mr. YZNAGA rejoins that we are now receiving annually half a million of foreigners, a large proportion of whom-he refers, apparently, to emigrants from the former kingdom of Naples and from Sicily-are of a less desirable character than are the inhabitants of Cuba, who are, to a considerable extent, already familiar with the spirit of American institutions. As to the difficulty of governing the island, Mr. YZNAGA points out that we governed the Louisiana territory at a time when, proportionately to our population, its inhabitants were more numerous than the Cubans | in his murderous career. ere to-day, and when, moreover, to reach

by way of the Mississippi, required far more time than is needed to reach Cuba now. We add that we were able to govern California at a time when we could gain access to it only by the Isthmus of Panama or by the longer route around Cape Horn; and that we are governing Alaska at this hour, although our intercourse with that outlying territory takes place exclusively by sea. But, we are told, Spanish pride and the

such a transaction was mooted by the Bu-

CHANAN Administration, and it was de-

Louisiana, who, after the fall of the Con-

federacy, rose to eminence at the English

this continent, she retains only the islands

of Cuba and Porto Rico, yet of all that she

has lost everything has been torn from her

by violence, with the exception of Florida,

that was bought by the United States, and

of Louisiana, that was bought by France. If,

argued Senator BENJAMIN, it was no offence

for France to purchase Louisiana, and no

offence for the United States to purchase

Florida, it is a little too late to say that it is

an offence to Spain's dignity for us to pro-

pose the purchase of Cuba. "I cannot un-

derstand," he continued, "the dignity and

sense of honor of a country that sells to the

people of Great Britain for a sum of money

an agreement to abandon the slave trade,

and under that treaty gives to Great

Britain power to hold courts in her

own territory, judging her own subjects,

and then turns upon us, and on the bare

indication of a desire to purchase, tells us

that she considers herself insulted by the

proposition." Mr. BENJAMIN added that

this very insult was offered to her dignity

by Great Britain in relation to this same

island a good many years ago, namely, in

Mr. BENJAMIN's conclusion was that the

President should propose the purchase of

the island of Cuba from the Government of

Spain. If that proposal were refused on

the ground that Spanish pride or Spanish

indignity was involved to such an extent as

to make it impossible to do with Cuba what

was done with Florida, he would then have

the President say to Spain: "If you will

not cede the island to us, grant indepen-

dence to your subjects there, and we will

pay you a reasonable equivalent for the

renunciation of your revenues, and make

settlement hereafter with the people of

Spain's Troublesome Weyler.

The absorbing question in Spain seems to

be whether WEYLER shall be recalled. The

monarchy has gone to the end of its re-

sources in trying to suppress the Cuban

patriots, and the disheartening failure of

the campaign begun with such high hopes

last autumn is palpable. Everywhere the

revolution continues to be vital and for-

midable, in Pinar del Rio no less than in

In this crisis shall Gen. WEYLER be dis-

foreseen last summer what is now apparent,

he might have been recalled in season to

have his successor both plan and carry out

a new campaign. But now it is the old

question of changing horses while crossing

a stream. Were there a Spanish com-

mander of high rank in Cuba who had de-

veloped anything like military genius, the

problem also might be easier to solve. But

the only talk has been that of sending out

another General from the Peninsula, and

Spain naturally dreads a delay during the

campaigning season, and, above all, the

effect of confessed failure, both at home and

So Gen. WEYLER remains, from day to

day and week to week, much to the distress

cause. Another officer in his place might

achieve less widespread and lasting ruin to

use to better military advantage the enor-

Fortunately, the patriot cause has ad

made or marred by the Spanish Comman-

der-in-Chief. It will profit alike by WEY-

Retaliation.

There would be yet more portentous times

in Cuba if the revolutionary commander

should adopt WEYLER's practices in war.

a letter of Gen. Gomez, in which, after

referring to the monstrous crimes of

Spain's Generals, he said that the time

for retaliating upon the enemy and for

making reprisals might soon come. Spain

tle, patients lying in hospital, and peaceful

people suspected of disloyalty to Spain;

as also by driving families from their places

of abode, burning their houses, and seizing

their property. Gen. GOMEZ declared that

fare, had sent the captured troops of

the enemy within their own lines, had spared

the lives of disabled Spaniards, had given

protection to the enemy's hospitals, and had

destroyed only such property as was used for

the increase of the enemy's revenues. At

the time he wrote the letter spoken of he

had been provoked to indignation by a num-

ber of Spanish outrages of the most savage

character; and he was disposed to believe that

retaliation would be justifiable as a warning

to Spain, and as the only means of staying

the assassin's arm. The Cuban troops had

always faithfully obeyed orders; but they

naturally disliked to escort Spanish prison

ers back to their camp in safety while vet

Spanish Generals were engaged in murder-

ing such of the wounded revolutionists as

We learn that Gen. GOMEZ has again re-

verted to the subject. In a Havana despatch

which we printed on Wednesday there was

"It is not true that Gontz has issued a proclams

tion ordering his troops to retailate against Spanish borbarities. It is said here, however, that he has written to Wevles that if the Spanish policy of as

assination continues, and also the massacre of pris

oners and wounded, he will be obliged to retaliate 'Yours, and only yours,' says GOMEZ, 'will be the re

sponsibility for such barbarous warfare, before his-

The suggestion is one which was doubt-

less called out by the deeds perpetrated under

WEYLER's orders during his recent military

jaunt in the west. Shortly before Gen.

MACEO was slain he wrote a letter to WEY-

LER beseeching him to put a stop to these

shameful and shocking atrocities, but the

Spanish commander gave no heed to the ap-

peal. The voice of GOMEZ is now added to

that of MACEO, while yet WEYLER goes on

If Gen. GOMEZ should be forced to adopt a

had failen into their hands.

the following passage:

tory and humanity."

revolutionists had always respect-

the customs of civilized war-

violated the usages of war

killing prisoners taken in bat-

ome weeks ago we printed an extract from

mous forces at his command.

LER's stay or recall.

had

in the United States.

If the Government could have

1823, yet nobody had ever heard of her be-

ing insulted by the offer.

Cuba for our advances."

Santa Clara.

placed ?

military regulations. Castilian pundonor would not permit a sale It is Spain that violates the laws of war; of the Island, and an offer on our part to it is Cuba that will prescribe the terms of purchase it would be resented as an insult. This objection was made in 1859, when

it will be restricted as far as possi-

ture prisoners, or turn his guns against the

peaceful inhabitants. We do not believe

that he will ever go any further than to take

life for life in certain cases. When a num-

ber of Cuban prisoners are shot he will

probably give orders for the shooting of an

equal number of Spanish prisoners, under

ble. He will not kill women

children, burn Spanish hospitals,

retaliation. Were GOMEZ to follow the practices WEYLER, new horrors would be added claively refuted by Senator BENJAMIN of to those by which Spain has disgraced the name of humanity. No life would be spared; all property would be consigned to destruction; there would be debar. Why would it be, he asks, an offence to the dignity of Spain to make an offer of vastation in every province of the island. Savagery and madness would revel amid purchase? Of all her former possessions on

But Gen. GOMEZ will be guilty of no such misdeeds as those which have blackened the name of Spain in Cubs, as in every other war in which she has ever engaged. He will do nothing that can discredit his honor

or bring reproach upon the revolution. Retaliation, strictly enforced, would not he without modern precedent. It cannot be that WEYLER shall contin : 'o act as he has acted for a year secure against retaliation. It cannot be that Cubs shall forever refrain from avenging her slaughtered sons,

in the name of justice. We believe that if GOMEZ were to follow the example of WEYLER, even for a short time, civilization would demand the cessation of the war. We believe that this Government would call a halt upon Spain, for it could not remonstrate with the other party so long as it remains quiescent in the presence of Spanish crime. We believe that even Mr. CLEVELAND might be brought to understand that he could no longer encourage Spain in perpetrating deeds of cruelty and of carnage which had at last stirred up the avenging spirit of the revolution for their punishment.

Is There Another Henry Winter Davis in Congress To-Day?

Once before this the unwarranted assumption of Executive supremacy and sole authority in the recognition of foreign Governments has been the subject of spirited debate in Congress; and the episode was in some respects one of the most interesting in our legislative history.

The single precedent of any account for Mr. OLNEY's declaration that Congress has nothing whatever to do with the recognition of the independence of a new Government is found in a similar assertion by WILLIAM H. SEWARD when Secretary of State in LIN-COLN's Administration. Writing on April 7, 1864, to Minister DATTON at Paris concerning a resolution passed three or four days earlier by the House of Representatives, practically declaring against the recognition of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico, Mr. SEWARD said:

"The question of recognition of foreign revolution ary or reactionary Governments is one exclusively for the Executive, and cannot be determined interna-

ionally by Congressional action. This was shown by Mr. DATTON to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it probably averted a war with France at a time when a rupture with that Government might have been fatal to the Union cause. As has been pointed out by our correspondent, "J. S. T.," Mr. SEWARD was then in a position of extraordinary delicacy and difficulty, and he preferred to strain the Consti tution rather than to face the alternative of war with France. Having accomplished all that he desired, and carried the country safely through a diplomatic crisis of the utmost seriousness, Mr. SEWARD was not slow to withdraw from the position he had then been compelled to take; for on Dec. 16, 1865, in a letter to Minister BIGELOW at Paris, relating likewise to the policy of the United States toward Mexico, SEWARD said : "It is not the Executive Department of this Governquestion whether the present condition of things shall be continued in Mexico. The interest is a ustional one, and in every event Congress, which is now in session, is authorized by the Constitution and is entitled to direct by law the action of the United States in

regard to that important subject, Thus SEWARD's later utterances squarely acknowledge the power of Congress to divanced beyond the stage where it can be rect the action of the Executive in such matters of foreign policy. In abandoning a false position, which he had assumed from motives of the highest patriotism and in a case of extreme urgency, Mr. SEWARD took away the only substantial precedent for Mr.

OLNEY'S similar defiance of Congress. But, previously to this recantation, Congress had manifested no lack of spirit or of elf-respect in maintaining its Constitutional rights against apparent Executive usurpation. Congress was not in session at the date of the letter to DAYTON. As soon as the next session began in December. HENRY WINTER DAVIS of Maryland, the distinguished Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported from that committee the subjoined resolution:

"Resolved, That Congress has a Constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing the foreign policy of the United States, as well in the recognition of new Powers as in other matters; an spect that policy not less in diplomatic negotiations than in the use of the national force when authorize by law; and the propriety of any declaration by Congress is sufficiently proved by the vote which pronounces it; and such proposition while pending and undetermined is not a fit topic of diplomatic ex planation with any foreign Power."

Without the change of a single word this declaration might now be the answer of Congress to Mr. OLNEY and Mr. CLEVE-LAND. Congress now, as then and always, has an authoritative voice in declaring and prescribing our foreign polcy, as well in the recognition of new Powers as in other matters. It is the Constitutional duty of the President to re spect and obey the authoritative declarations of Congress in regard to foreign policy not less than in domestic affairs. The propriety of the declarations of Congress is not subject for Executive discussion, except in the exercise of the veto; and criticism or denunciation of measures pending in Congress, in explanations to foreign powers, is

not permissible to the Executive. If all this is not true, this Government is an autocracy and not a democracy, so far at least as our relations with the rest of the world are concerned.

Mr. Davis's resolution, reported on Dec. 15, 1864, was on the same day tabled by a vote of 69 to 63, with fifty members not voting. Davis immediately tendered his resignation as Chairman of Foreign Affairs. The discussion that ensued showed clearly that the House tabled the resolution that day merely because it was reluctant to censure ABRAHAM LINCOLN for his Secretary's act. Extracts from the remarks of Mr. DAVIS, Mr. BOUTWELL, THADDEUS STEVENS, and others were printed by "J. S. T." in his letter on the subject the other day; and he is quite right in his conclusion that had the resolution been confined to a censure of Mr. SEWARD it would have been adopted.

But our correspondent is mistaken in New Orleans, either by way of the Gulf or policy of retaliation, we may be sure that supposing that because the Davis resolu-

tion was tabled on Dec. 15, it was therefore defeated. Another correspondent, Mr. Non-BERT HEINSHEIMER of this town, has called our attention to the fact that the same reso lution was offered again in the House four days later, on Dec. 19, 1864. On the mo tion of THADDEUS STEVENS it was amended merely by the substitution of the words 'Executive Department" for the word 'President." With that insignificant modification, designed simply to spare Mr. LINCOLN's feelings, the resolution was passed by the House, after having been divided into two parts. The first part, as to the Constitutional right of Congress to an authoritative voice in the recognition of new Powers as in other matters of foreign policy, and affirming the Constitutional duty of the Executive Department to respect the declarations of Congress in its diplomatic negotiations, was adopted by a vote of 118 to 8. The second part, more directly censuring Mr. SEWARD for questioning the powers of Congress in his diplomatic explanations, was likewise adopted, by a vote of 08 to 58.

From Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS'S remarks during the debate on Dec. 15 we quote one more passage, as pertinent to-day as it was then :

"From the beginning of the Government until this day there is no vote of either house of Congrithere is no claim by any President of the Uni States, there is no assertion by any Secretary of State, there is no expression by any respectable public man of any party, that it does not belong to the Congress of the United States to decist and prescribe the foreign policy of the United States; and from the time of the Panama mission, when Jons Quixer Adamsasked and obtained the authority and support of Congress for that great mission, until this day, we have vote on vote of Congress, under alserting, or exerting that prerogative without questifrom any quarter; and under this Administration more than one act approved by President Lincoln himself added to the unbroken law of precedents. The recognition of Hayti and Liberia was not the spontaneous act of the President, but he, like his edecessors, waited till Congress had authorized him

"Bir, there is but one judgment and one course of precedent from the beginning to the end of American history. Monnon concurred in it; the messages of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS are replete with it; Gen. JACK sos, in the case of Texas, recognized it; Mr. CLAY asserted it; Mr. WEBSTER asserted it. What other au-thorities are worthy of notice after we have named these? That, sir, is all I have to say on that subject."

Has the time come for the Congress of the United States to surrender, at the call of RICHARD OLNEY and GROVER CLEVE-LAND, the rights and powers which HENRY WINTER DAVIS and THADDRUS STEVENS SO boldly maintained, and which the Thirtyeighth Congress fearlessly affirmed when a WILLIAM H. SEWARD sat in the Department of State and an ABRAHAM LINCOLN occupied the White House ?

Mr. Choate's Credentials.

Mr. CHOATE's saying, reported in yester day's Tribune, that he proposes "to stick" as a candidate for the Federal Senate has an instructive bearing upon the question of both the wisdom and the propriety of the Republican party's making him a Senator. A national election was decided only a

few months ago, in which the stake was of such vital moment that even in the bitterest Republican factions the feeling of pa triotism was sufficiently strong to suppress mischief-making; and many thousands of Democrats resolutely shook off their partisanship to support the party of law and order. If partisan honors can be gained by the display and exercise of ability to serve a party, the Hon. THOMAS C. PLATT deserves the Senatorship, or anything else within the power of the New York Republicans to bestow upon him. Yet, while throughout the country, especially among the Democrats who supported McKINLEY, the understanding is general that no effort can safely be omitted to consolidate and strengthen further the Republican forces against the deflant and aggressive Repudiators, Mr. CHOATE sees no objection to his being used by vindictive factionists to make trouble in the Republican body and to disorganize it as far as possible.

This shows, first, that Mr. CHOATE is lacking in the precious quality of political sense, an indispensable distinction of a successful public servant, and at present particularly desirable in view of the Senate's uncertain majority against Repudiation. And it also shows that Mr. CHOATE's sympathy with the great and still continuing contest of last year is altogether too trivial to permit of his being chosen to a post so important as that of Senator for

The Pacific Cable.

The present session of Congress should not end without careful and decisive action on the project to lay a submarine telegraph between the United States and Asia by way of Honolulu.

This project was seriously considered even before the establishment of the republic in Hawaii, and the Senate then voted to subsidize heavily a company formed to lay a cable to the islands. The House did not concur, yet joined with the Senate in providing for a survey of the route at the Government's expense. Now the subject has become of increased and even urgent interest, owing to our present and prospective relations with Hawaii.

Two proposals were brought before the Fifty-fourth Congress at its first session. One was that of a company organized under the laws of New Jersey, which had the advantage of an exclusive concession from Hawaii to land a cable on her shores, a contract for that purpose having been signed by President DOLE with Mr. Z. S. SPALDING, pledging a certain subsidy to him and his associates on certain conditions, one of them being his procuring aid also from the United States. This enterprise is said to be backed by influential sugar planters in the islands

The other proposal came from the Pacific Cable Company of New York, and this organization possessed the advantage of having among its directors, with Mr. JAMES A. SCRYMSER as President, men who had established the well-known Mexican and South American lines, connecting us, by 14,000 miles of wire, with the many countries and islands to the south of us. Thus this proposal came from people thoroughly familiar with the cable business, baving laid and maintained a very extensive American system.

When the two plans came to be examined, it was found that the SCRYMSER or New York company's offer was to lay cable completely across the Pacific to China or Japan for about the same subsidy which the SPALDING or New Jersey company's bill required for a cable Hawaii alone. It was further found that the SCRYMSER offer gave far greater advantages to the Government for its messages, and also pledged itself to far lower rates for the public. It was free, too, from the agreement for establishlocal communication between the various Hawalian islands, which had been introduced into the SPALDING contract. Finally, it became evident that s complete trans-Pacific cable was far better to undertake than one to Hawaii only, be-

Japan and the entire Far East would so enormously increase that which would come

from the little archipelago. The bill, founded on the SPALDING contract with Hawaii, was not reported favorably, therefore, either in the Senate or the House committees. It seems even to have been questioned whether the provision of the contract for the exclusive right to land in Hawaii was not a violation of the law of July, 1890, "against unlawful restraints and monopolies," which expressly includes trade "with foreign nations" among its provisions. At all events, after a long weighing of the question in the House committee just at the close of the session, a bill in favor of the Pacific Cable Company of New York secured a recommendation, while the Senate committee reported one authorizing the Postmaster-General to invite bids and to contract with the company offering the most favorable terms to the Government. It is noticeable that in this bill of the Senate committee the maximum subsidy proposed, \$160,000 a year for twenty years, and the provision for free Government messages follow closely the lines of

the New York company's offer. It only remains to add that, with so much of the work of preliminary investigation done, final action should be easy to take at the present session. Hawaii appears to have aided, for, if we may trust recent news from Honolulu, the Government, recognizing that the terms of the SPALDING concession cannot now be carried out in the specified time, with the delays that have occurred in waiting for the action of our Congress, has declined to renew the exclusive privileges it had conditionally granted. If this is true, its desire seems to be to interpose no obstacles in the way of producing the best results, in a form that may be acceptable to the United States Government.

The British lines that now furnish us with communication to China and Japan by way of India naturally dislike the prospect of an American Pacific cable, just as they are credited with opposing the proposed British cable between Vancouver and Australia; but of course Congress is expected to consult American rather than British interests in this matter. The despatches from London say that a report from the commission favorable to the British cable has just been made; but it is extremely questionable whether Canada and Australia will agree to the pecuniary terms proposed, and meanwhile Congress should be the first in the field.

It was very poor judgment on the part of the Salvation Army the other evening to burn the devil in effigy. Few distinguished statesmen ever troubled themselves about such burnings, and it is questionable if the devil cares a fig for fire. In fact, the theory has been advanced somewhere that fire to the inhabitants of sheol is just like water to the people of this earth, and that it is water that the damned demons are most afraid of. If this be true, it is very likely that His Majestic Blazes goes out upon the flery lake occasionally in the summer months to bob for dragons. We advise the Salvationists to try the effect of water upon him;

ORRIN L. FORRESTER is the name of the Assemblyman from Kings county who has introduced in the Legislature a resolution assailing the Union Gas Company of Brooklyn and asking for an investigation of the circumstances attending its formation. It is well known to everybody that the recent consolidation of the gas companies in Brooklyn was under an express law of the State, and that the entire legality of the proceeding has been established an exhaustive inquiry conducted by the Attorney-General. It is also a matter of common knowledge that the charters of the old companies in Brooklyn have, upon due presentation of facts and upon the motion of the Attorney-General himself, been extinguished by order of the Supreme Court. There is no reason in law or morals for the Legislature to meddle in the matter. The resolution offered by Mr. ORRIN I. FORRESTER is an affront to intelligence.

As new glory glitters or is thought to glitter around the Hon, WILLIAM BOYD ALLIson, divers of our esteemed contemporaries adorn themselves with what they believe to be his picture; and a very comely picture it is, but not of him in his habit as he lives. The diplomatically arranged hair; the nose, neither truculent nor yielding; the calm and comfort able eyes: the mouth equally distant from severity and weakness, are indeed here. This is Mr. ALLISON as he was, but not as he was last year, not as his portrait then showed him. Formerly his upper lip was kept rigorously shaved, while modest and good-looking whiskers and heard ornamented side and front. But, some time before his portrait was published in 1896, the upper lip had been veiled, too. He then wore what is technically known as a full beard. and he looked exceedingly well in it. This portrait seems never to have found favor. As Tom REED is still continually portrayed with a fragile palisade of mustache, so, in the prints Mr. ALLISON wears always an upper lip sacred to the razor. Clearly, there is a tendency toward conventionalism in engravings of public men.

It is the American navy, not the Spanish that has best served Spain by preventing the lawful shipment of arms from this country to Cuba. It has been a costly business for the

Is there any smell so sweet as the odor of burning corn?-Superior Journal.

Yes, esteemed contemporary and student of fragrance. There is a sweeter smell right in your own State, and it comes from your own State and is one of not the least of the honors thereof. The odor of the burning eloquence of the Hon. Wit-LIAM VINCENT ALLEN is infinitely sweeter, and it gives out, in your own words, "a hazy, white smoke curling" from the chimney of speech and of a cheering savor. This is the true and precious "Nebraska coal," and burning corn however good of odor, is not entitled to the name. A steady, bright, beautiful, fragrant flame comes from the combustion of this AL-LEN's "Nebraska coal," and makes the winter milder and more odorous than the summer.

" By the Eternal!"—from the sacred gloom.
That hedges and hollows Old Hickory's temb There cometh a voice in a ringing tone To shatter a sceptre or tumble a throne; A voice that rang when the tyrant trod With his iron heel on the sacred sod Where Liberty, planted, grew tall and fair A glory and benison everywhere.

By the Eternal! " the strong words rise On eagles' wings to the distant skies, To shipe refulgent and to show the path That treads in the dust a monarch's wrath; A pillar of cloud by day; and by night A blazing, unchanging, unquenchable light. By the Eternal!" the blood of the dead, In a thousand battles for Freedom shed, Proclaims from the earth where heroes sleep That their spirits forever their vigils keep. By the Eternal." When Jackson woke The echoes of Liberty as he spoke. He did not stop to balance and weigh, To soften and smooth what he had to say: He knew what was right and he knew the speech That alone the soul of the right could reach; And knowing it, was he the man to speak In a trembling voice, in a spirit weak? By the Eternal!" Old Hickory sees The head of his party striving to please The haughtiest tyraut, the bloodies: hand That ever has throttled a helpless land, and flercely has pirit responds. Alack That the flesh and blood cannot come back By the Eternal." The words are strong As a glant army which sweeps along; By the Eternal!" His spirit cries.

In a thunder roar that fills the skies:

A gem tu the circle of Liberty."

Raise the freeman's hand and let it make The throne of the Spaniard topple and shake; By the Eternal!' Let Cuba be free,

DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATORS FEW. Seanty Representation of Them in the

Legislatures Now in Session. Washington, Jan. 7,-With a few inconspic ious exceptions, the Legislatures of all the States meet in January, and except in three States, which, under the rule of biencial sessions bave Legislatures meeting in January, 1808, the sessions of this year are either now under way or will be in progress before the close of the present month. The Maryland Legislature met on Jan. 1; the Ohlo Legislature on Jan. 3; the California Legislature on Jan. 4, and so on through the month until Jan. 22, when the South Carolina Legislature meets at Columbia, and Jan. 26, when the Rhode Island Legislature convenes at l'rovidence. These two States have annual sessions; but of late rears such sessions have been exceptions to the rule, only six States now adhering to them. After previous elections in which the candi-

date of the Republican party for President has

been successful, the Democrats have often found themselves in a decided minority in Con-

gress, but usually, as for instance in 1888, when

Cleveland was a candidate against Harrison,

have done better in the State elections than in the national contest. This year this condition is almost exactly reversed, for the Democrata have a large representation in the next Senate and a fair representation in the next House, or thirty more members than in the Fifty-fourth Congress, exclusive of the Populists and silver Republicans. In the State Legislatures, however, the Democratic representation is not only poor and scanty, but poorer and scantier, perhaps, than it has ever before been, taking the whole country through, after a Presidential election vigorously canvassed on both sides. In fact, outside of some States of the South, the Democrats will have this year practically no voice or hand in the State lawmaking of the country. They will be unable to oppose successfully any partisan legislation, however radical, and in those States in which a two-thirds majority in both legislative branches is required to override a Governor's veto the Republicans have such a majority generally, and in many cases have votes to spare besides. It seems to be one of the penalties of the Democratic alliance with Populism that in many of the old Democratic strongholds of the North and West Republican State legislators have been returned this year. After the disastrous Democratic defeat of 1872, for instance, the Democrats had on joint ballot in the Illinois Legislature 86 members to 118 Republicans. In Indiana they had 67 to 81 Republicans. In Connecticut they had 117 to 145 Republicans. In Ohio they had 66 to 76 Republicans, and in Pennsylvania 53 to 78 Republicans. The Democrats were in a minority in each of these States, but not in a minority so great as to deprive them of all influence in shaping the course of legislation, or in advocating or opposing measures which the voters of these States would be called upon to declare their approval of or dissent from at the next election The New York Legislature, in a total mem-

Republicans; the Michigan Legislature has 22 Democrats to 110 Republicans; the Connecticut Legislature has 33 Democrats to 243 Republicans; the Massachusetts Legislature has 43 Democrats to 232 Republicans: the Indiana Legislature has 53 Democrats to 84 Republicans; the Illinois Legislature 77 Democrats to 124 Republicans, and the Kansas Legislature has 8 Democrats to 60 Republicans and 97 Populists. Even in such a stalwart Democratic State as North Carolina there are only 45 Democrats to 58 Populists and 66 Republicans, while in New Jersey, which has been noted always for its allegiance to the Democracy under the most unfavorable conditions, there are only 7 Democrats in the Trenton Legislature to 74 Republicans. In Pennsylvania there are 39 Democrats to 215 Republicans In New Hampshire there are 68 Democrats to 313 Republicans, and in Oregon 7 Democrats to 63 Republicans and 20 Populists. In Vermont, the Democratic legislators number 17 to 258

bership of 200, has only 40 Democrats to 151

and the Pennsylvania-Dutch counties of eastern Pennsylvania and the Hudson River counties of New York State could always be relied upon to give Democratic majorities, however serious the reverse of the Democratic party might otherwise be. But this year the Legislatures show that there are no longer any assured "Democratic districts" in the Northern and Eastern States. Of course, in those Southern States in which the suffrage is narrowly restricted the Democratic lead continues to be large, but such representation is based on purely artificial conditions established to destroy universal suffrage. In South Carolina. for instance, the total membership of the Legislature is 160. It is made up of 159 Democraand 1 Republican. If this division of representation accurately reflected the party sentiments of the people of South Carolina, it would be indicative of that difference of opinion which Pudd'nhead Wilson declared "makes horse acing interesting." The total vote of South Carolina at the recent election was only 52 000. The total number of male white voters of twenty-one years of age or upward is more than twice that number. It was 102,657 by the Federal census of six years ago. The present electorate of the l'almetto State is less than one-half of the white population of voting years, and less than one-fifth of the total voting population of citizens, native or naturalized, of twentyone years and upward. Substantially the same condition prevails in Mississippi. There are no Republicans in the Legislature in either branch, and there are two Populists only, the vote of Missiesippi at the late election having been less than 60,000, whereas the number of white cititens of voting age is twice as large. It was returned by the Federal census of 1890, six years ago. at 120,009, and has increased considerably since. There are, moreover, 160,000 colored voters in Mississippi of voting age, so that in a total electorate of some 280,000, only 50,000 participated or were able to participate in the choice of

Presidential electors. These disparities of representation, so far from lessening the political disability under which the Democratic party of the United States now suffers after the infliction of nearly four years of Cleveland and nearly four months of Bryan, serve further to mark the extent of the calamity which overtook the Democrats of the country who continued to adhere to the party name and standard after the June Convention. The force of the American Democracy as a local organization in the States of the country which are really contested, and are sometimes carried by one party and sometimes by the other, seems to be broken, and like some other political parties in the United States which have not withstood such an ordeal, the Democratic party has a larger relative representation in Congress than in the States. For those who look forward to a speedy reviva or reorganization of the Demoquieting circumstance, since it is a fact well over him, when the beast fell down, and in the known and a seeded that the growth of political parties rarely begins at the top. It begins bicycles, and delivery carts, filling the street in Ical parties rately because at the top. It begins to States and outside of States, and by gradual advance reaches. Congress and uttimately, perhaps, the Tresidency. Not notil 1808 did the Kepublican party, organized twelve years before, get a clear majority of the voters of the United States; out in the election of 1836 the Hepublican candidates carried New York Ohio, Massachusetty, and Wisconsin. The Democratic defeat has been crushing.

In THE SUN of yesterday the prosecutor of Jacob Kieln, the alleged firebug in Brooklyn, was made to appear as Vernon M. Davis of the office of the District Attorney of New York, Instead of Henry S. Davis, formerly of the same office, but now of the District Attorney's in Brooklyn.

THE UTILITY OF PAIN.

Best of Reasons Why Pale Should Accompany Liness and Injury.

From the Literary Sines The statement of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in his address on "The Birth and Death of Pair," at the recent Boston celebration of the sen centennial of ansesthesia, that the purpose of pain is a rirdle to which earth can give no anis called in question by the editor of the $H_{(sp,t)}$ in a leading article (Dec. 5). For the editor the of pain, far from being a riddle, is so clear that he who runs may read. Pain is to the ordinary man a warning of danger. Says the editorial to which we refer:

"Here is a man with a painful, broken arm, Does the pain serve any special purpose, any purpose which might not as well have been served without it? Most assuredly it does. But for the pain the average man, not, perhaus, the scientific man, but the average man—would not pay heed to his injury; would not, in fact, devote the necessary time and trouble to its lefter repair. We have to consider what the average man is for the purposes of this discussion. He is not the average modern american vote the necessary time and trouble to its jerfect repair. We have to consider what the
average man is for the purposes of this discussion. He is not the average medern American,
or modern European, tinctured with all the
culture, all the science, all the high morality of
the modern world. He is the typical person
of no education, who has made up the generations of men from the earliest times
when mankind emerged from the practically
brute condition into dawning moral conscionsness. That is the average man to be considered
when we ask what may be the purpose of an a.
Has pain had a purpose of any kind for all those
countless generations of the uncultured part
who have constituted the solid mass of mankind? Most assuredly it has lead a purpose—
many purposes. It has compelled attention to
injured structures; it has enforced rest and
sleep by the distress of weariness; the taking of
food by the tortures of hunger; and, in short,
has been the general indicator and corrector for
man and heast in the exercise of physical
and physiological energy of every kind. Not
only so, but the moralist and the religious
teacher will unite in insisting that the educational value of pain in the regions of morals and religion has been and continues to be
incalculable. So far from agreeins with fir,
Weir Mitchell that main has no purpose in the
world, we affirm that one of the most obvious
of all the facts connected with pain in its
definite and incalculable value, as an indicator, corrector, educational force, alike in physical, mental and moral sabieres."

This being so, an objector may say, why interfere with pain at all? This stand was actually
taken by many who held, at the time of the
introduction of anæsthetics, that to use them
was to fy in the face of the Almighty. Hunthe
Hospital points out that such a course would be
quite dilegical. It says:

"That which is essential for one periad of his
courses of the army physical stimuli, the circle

quite illogical. It says:

"That which is essential for one period of human development may not be essential for another. The sharp physical attimul, the club; and spears of the early savage, are not needed by the later races of men, in earlier time, hunger, thirst, fear of wounds from enemies the most elementary of all sensations, were needed to compel even the highest races of men to do the best that was in them. In our time, there are millions who work in obedience to motives altogether different from the driving forces of hunger, cold, and physical fear, Ambition compels exertion, duty, mere love of work. And so the element of painfulness, being less and less needed, plays a less and less conspicuous part as a driving and correcting force in the world. Will pain or the possibility of pain, ever be eliminated from the experience of man, or 'killed,' as Dr. Weir Mitchell might prefer to putit? Most probably not, so long as man is endowed with his present nervous system. But it is possible, hav, it a quite easy, to imagine a time when manking in general shall have reached such a stage of inental capacity and culture, such a wide and masterful victory over nature, such a degree of physical vigor and material prosperity, that pain shall be a very exceptional fact in his experience. This is the goal at which a philosophical medical science must at any rate aim, with all the energy of which it is capable."

OTTUMWA'S BIG BRASS BAND. It Seemed as Though Its Members Would

Never Stop Coming. From the Chicago Times Herald.

Comedian William H. Crane says that the greatest brass band that this country ever know was an organization in Ottuniwa, Iowa, many years aco.

"I've heard Gilmore and Sousa, and all the rest," said Mr. Crane recently, "but their bands couldn't be compared with that prairie aggregation for a mement.

"In my theatrical salad days-when I was much younger than I am now-I was trying to pilot a company of thespian bright lights the Democratic legislators number 17 to 288
Republicans. In Maine there are 6 Democrats to 176 Republicans: in Maryland, long a Democratic stronghold, 37 Democrats to 86 Republicans: and in Nebraska, which furnished the Chicago Convention with its candidate, there are 6 straight Democrats to 40 Republicans and 85 Populists or silverites.

It is only by an examination of these figures that a proper estimate of the extent of the Democratic disaster can be obtained. In previous elections the Democratic party had in nearly every State some local rallying ground on which the battle could usually be kept up to advantage against the Republicans, even when the Republican party was successful in the State and country at large. In southern Indiana and in southern Illinois the vitality, endurance, and resuscitating power of the local Democracy withstood always the most vigorous assault, and the Pennsylvania-Dutch counties of eastern the country of the country of the contract, and went into the theory of the contract, and went into the large. It was on the door that night, and by a middle the country of the contract, and went into the theory of the contract, and went into the theory of the contract, and went into the large. It was on the door that night, and by a mid by I was struck by the fact that the Ottumwa brass band must be one of the mist remark. Every minute or two somebody would come the value of the contract, and went into the theory of the contract, and went into the theory of the contract, and went into the structure of the contract, and went into the show.

Every minute or two somebody would come the contract of the c

trifle suspicious, and stopped an old grander who was carrying in a wie tuba.

"Excuse me, sir,' I remarked, 'but do you play in the band?"

"Nope,' he answered.

"What are you doing with that horn then?"
I aske! Lasked

I asked.
"'I'm gein' to go in on it if I can," he replied, candidly.
"Whose is it? I inquired.
"'Hismed If I know," he said. 'A feller outside there gave it to me, and said I could get in with the said. In with it.

"I left the door and stepped inside the theatre just in time to see one of the band boys drop another form out of a window into the hands of somebody autside in the aller.

"As hearly as I can calculate the Ottum as brass band that night must have had more brass band that night must have har menders than Gilmore or fours ever directed

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Last year the Salvation Army in London provided 5,001,017 meals and 1,839,246 longings for poor persons. It received in pay \$190,000 and th con ertbuttons 801,175.

Richard Pohl, the composer and musical critic, died recently in Raden-Baden at the age of 10 years. He was one of the foremost champtons of Liset and Wagner in Gernany.

Germany and Spain are now connected by a silb narine cable 1,250 miles long, the ends of which are at Emilea and Vigo. It to the first link in a se ties of lines to be first extended to Brazil and to the United States by way of the Azores.

Str John Gorat, who is at the head of the Elicational Department in England, is in hor water declaring in a public speech that "at birth the rest not much difference between a baby and a morkey." and that the monkey has the advantage,

Brigandage has been increasing of late in the Casos and especially in the Trans Caucas — the number of murders committed averages to a day and the bandits are usually ready to fight the interest sent in pursuit of them. Most of them in or returned convicts.

A Sheffield barler, summoned before the Questian Bench for shaving on Sundays, picules that Leville not come under the act of Charles II, he may applies only to "tradesmen, artifleers, nominues, and laborers," whereas in Kina Charles e that barbers and chirurgeous were joined together as profes-sional men. The plea unfortunately rould not is considered as the case was decided in the harders. favor on a flaw in the procedure.

Chinese chean labor may yet rom New ? In Otago, where there are a good many 5 m a centract for road mending was award-lowest bid, which was signed MacPherse the bidder appeared to sign the contract yellow and had a pigtail. "But," sail " who met him. "your name cannot be Man "well-the "All lightee," answere! the Chinaman parts ty catches contlact in Orago unless he mane! Man,

and the contract was rigued. Big sleeves blocked an important Para Thorough are the other day. A young waster was sailing down the Rus Richellen by the ! tionale taking up most of the silven at when a life old gentleman to make room for her stepped into the street directly in front of a passing minutes there was a solld block of omnibuse

Dr. Maragliano's serum for pulmonary philliels, whatever its composition may be, has been used for over a year by reputable Italian physicians with great success, according to the Lancer. In the Ren-zi, for twenty othe years professor or clinical medicine in the Naples University, reports for a four cases of cure by the serum in his hospital cases, while in private practice, when the patients belong to better classes and are not so far addoctor, the results are much better. Dr. De Renal has found no remedy for consumption superior